

SOUTHERN planters are applying to St. Louis for negro laborers.

THREE red sulphur springs have been discovered in Lawrence county, this state.

CYRUS W. FIELD is erecting a monument on the spot where Maj. Andre, the British spy, was executed.

NEXT Thursday, May 1st, the tax on manufactured tobacco will be reduced from 24 to 16 cents per pound.

THE Louisiana constitutional convention convened Monday, and was called to order by Gov. Nichols.

THE Saline county papers want a new court-house. One worth \$15,000 or \$20,000 would answer their taste.

ONE hundred and forty-seven new members were initiated into Tammany Hall, New York, the first of this week.

It is reported that the silk mills of Paterson, N. J., are employing 10,000 persons and are running to their full capacity.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR, son of the late President Taylor, died in New York last week. His funeral took place Sunday.

WEDNESDAY work was commenced on the Canada Southern railway tunnel to be built under the Detroit river, at Grosse Isle.

BOTH houses of the legislature have passed a bill reducing the number of days men may be compelled to work on the road from 6 to 4.

RADICALS are introducing bills in congress appropriating money for the relief of colored men who have attempted to go to Kansas.

THE State board of Equalization for the assessment of railroad property, met, organized and adjourned to meet in Jefferson City, May 5th.

MR. GEO. HUSMANN, of Sedalia, has accepted the position of superintendent of the fruit department, State Agricultural farm at Columbia.

EASTERN Sunday 110 colored persons were baptized in the Cumberland river, near Nashville, Tenn. It took five and a half hours to perform the work.

THE business men of New York City certainly think advertising pays. The Herald of that city a few days since contained eighty columns of business cards.

THE Medical Association of Missouri will hold its next annual meeting at Columbia, May 20, 1879, 10 a. m., instead of Sweet Springs, as at first contemplated.

THE house of representatives at Jefferson City has passed a bill compelling insurance companies to pay the full amount specified in their policies, in case of loss.

IN the U. S. circuit at Jefferson City, Wednesday morning, a decision was reached in the suit of bondholders against Chillicothe, which was adverse to the city.

DR. WILLIS P. KING, of Sedalia, is to deliver an address before the senior medical class of the State University, Columbia, at the commencement exercises, June first.

THE house has passed a joint resolution submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment, the object of which is the removal of the state capital to Sedalia.

Does the cry of "Revolution," scare any one? Never!

What! Never? Well, h-a-r-d-l-y ever.

ON last Tuesday, Vice-President Wheeler being absent, Senator Thurman was elected president pro tem of the senate. The next move he should go into the White House.

THE authorities at Washington have received over 30,000 applications for pensions under the new act. It is thought it will take \$30,000,000 to pay pensioners already on the rolls.

THE mayor of Wyandotte, Kansas has issued a proclamation forbidding steamboats and transportation companies to land any more negroes at that point. "Jordan ain't a hard to travel."

THE Fairchild county (Conn.) Medical Society, of the allopathic school, has just expelled a member from the organization because his wife practices medicine under the homeopathic school.

A LARGE number of boats will run the Missouri this season between Kansas City and St. Louis. Our merchants might save a speck on heavy freight by interviewing the river men.

EX-GOV. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, says that the Greenback party is constantly weakening in his state. He thinks that the Democrats favor Tilden and that the Republicans favor Grant.

THE senate Wednesday passed a bill establishing an insane asylum at Jefferson City, and appropriating \$30,000 therefor. About the same hour the house appropriated \$75,000 to build an asylum at St. Joseph.

A MAN has been arrested in Little Rock for blowing up his wife and another woman by placing gunpowder under the bed and touching it off while they were asleep. They were thrown into the air, but not killed.

MR. H. L. GAINES' many friends in this county will be glad to learn that on Wednesday the governor appointed him tobacco inspector for this state. Mr. Gaines will make an efficient officer. Old Chariton was certainly entitled to the appointment.

A candidate for a coroner's inquest in Indianapolis is engaged in drinking a thousand glasses of lager in a thousand hours. He has a band of music and a confidant lunch, and is to get \$50 if he proves his capacity.

It is said that every year of Marshal McMahon's presidency of the French republic cost him \$100,000 out of his private means. His estates, which in 1873 were quite free from debt, are now heavily mortgaged.

GEN. E. L. EDWARDS, of Jefferson City, has been nominated by the Democrats to fill the place on the circuit bench in the first judicial circuit, vacated by the recent death of Judge Miller. The election occurs May 6th.

THE Carrollton Democrat notifies the public generally that Col. John B. Hale is to be the next governor of Missouri. All right; he may be the next occupant of the governor's chair, but he'll have a Hale of a time getting there.

NEW YORK Republicans are talking of running Hamilton Fish for governor. Mr. Fish was Grant's Secretary of State, and is a strong Grant man for next president. The N. Y. Sun thinks if Fish runs for governor his vote will indicate Grant's strength in the Empire state.

THE State Sunday-school Convention will meet in Moberly, May 27th, 28th and 29th. Persons expecting to attend are requested to send their names to O. E. Hannah, Moberly, so that arrangements may be made to entertain all.

THE holders of Virginia bonds have notified Gov. Halliday of their acceptance of the compromise proposed by the general assembly. The state agrees to pay 50 cents on the dollar, and issue new bonds for same, bearing six per cent. interest.

THE Dubuque (Iowa) Times thinks Blaine has a strong hold on the Republicans of Iowa, and is inclined to the opinion that the masses "feel the need of a quiet but firm hand on the helm of state," and of course concludes that Grant is the coming man.

SENATOR DAVIS, of Illinois, made an able speech in the U. S. senate Tuesday. He heartily indorsed the actions of the Democrats in their efforts to repeal certain sections in the election laws, and administered some stinging rebukes to Republicans.

THE great American race horse Parole is creating quite a sensation in England. He has just won three important races. One the middle of last week, and one each Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Mr. Lorillard, his owner, won very large sums of money by his victories.

A labor convention of the Mississippi valley will be held in Vicksburg, May 5th. The object being to check the emigration of laborers to Kansas. Col. Murrell (col.) has given notice that he will attend with a large delegation from river parishes in Louisiana.

We are in receipt of the programme of the Moberly Jockey and Trotting Club. The races take place at the fair grounds, in that city, July 3d, 4th and 5th. Eleven races will be held during the three days, and the premiums awarded will be in purses aggregating \$2,350.

MONEY is being raised by private subscription in New Orleans for the purpose of assisting the municipal authorities in putting the city in a good sanitary condition, and keeping it so during the summer. Every effort is being made to prevent a recurrence of the terrible scourge of last year.

THE United States during the past twelve months has exported large quantities of paper to South America, and Germany. During the same period twelve paper making establishments in England have become bankrupt, while scarcely a single American paper factory has been reported insolvent.

It is recommended that a poll-tax be levied to pay the deficiency in the state funds. We do not endorse any such measure. Tax property; that should support the government. We are opposed to making the poor man pay an unfair proportion of the amount necessary to replace the losses of a defaulting state treasurer.

By a change in the directory of the Washish Railway made recently, Jay Gould succeeds to the control of the road, and arrangements are to be made for the opening of a new line between Hannibal and Kansas City, via the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to Moberly, thence over the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern to Kansas City.

JUDGE BECKNER is moving to compel the secretary of the treasury to coin more than \$2,000,000 silver dollars a month, also to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes. He has introduced bills to that effect. Judge Beckner is an able representative, and we have hopes that he will succeed. He is the kind of a man to represent Democrats.

POST-MASTER GENERAL KEY does not like the course of the Democrats in congress, and thinks they are doing very much to make Grant president. This is the same Key that appealed to the South last year in behalf of the fraudulent president. But the Democrats of this country know just about as well what they want as Mr. Key. They and they propose to repeal the laws by which Radicals have hired thousands of election strikers, in the shape of marshals and supervisors, at every election, and paid for them out of the national treasury. They propose to have a free ballot, and not one controlled by Radical office-holders, at the people's expense.

TUESDAY Gov. Phelps sent a special message to the legislature in which he referred to the necessity of providing for the redemption of \$250,000 revenue bonds which will fall due the first of June; to matters connected with the state treasury, and the treasurer, &c., and closes by urging the legislature to adopt some measure by which criminal costs may be reduced.

SENATOR BRUCE does not like the movement of his race from the South to the North-west. He says the negroes are being fooled and imposed upon by unprincipled Republicans, solely for political purposes. He would not subscribe a cent to help the emigration along, but said he expected to have to pay liberally to help the colored people back to their homes in the South.

ONE by one the roses fall. The Fort Dodge Times, the Greenback paper in Iowa, announces in its last issue that the Democratic party is a good enough party for it, and that hereafter it will support Democratic principles. It thinks the legitimate objects desired by those who are honestly and intelligently advocating greenback doctrines, can be better obtained through the Democratic organization than in any other.

DR. DE LA MATYER, the Indiana Greenbacker, has introduced a bill providing for the immediate issue of \$1,000,000,000 greenbacks. This is just what we expected from these fanatics. Instead of taking a moderate position and assisting the Democrats to secure free coinage of silver, and to abolish national banks, they go into extremes, and will possibly defeat the above measures; they will at least hinder their passage to some extent.

HARPER'S WEEKLY opposes Grant for a third term. It says "there is not a vote that would be cast for Gen. Grant which is not sure for any other Republican candidate. But there are a great many votes that would be thrown for a candidate without his disadvantages which would not be given to him." John Sherman has "placed" the public funds in too judicious a manner in Wall Street for a Grant boom to exist there. New York will be for Honest John.

THE Southern States, a newspaper published in Oklahoma, Mississippi, and undoubtedly in the interests of the Republican party, under the disguise of Democracy, is not only denounced by the sensible Democrats of the North but by the South as well. At a meeting of the Democratic executive committee of Chickasaw county, Miss., it was unanimously "Resolved that the Southern States does not represent the sentiments of the Democracy of Mississippi." This is explicit enough.

THE congressman from the Tenth district, G. F. Rothwell, who has been appointed on the census committee is unfortunately a bachelor and such a hopelessly confirmed bachelor that it is very doubtful whether he will take the hint.—Times-Journal.

You are dead square off your equilibrium, dear 'Genie. Our honored congressman, and silver-tongued orator, has an interesting family consisting of a wife and three or more children, Miss Bessie, his oldest daughter, being the acknowledged belle of the city of Moberly.

ON Friday morning U. S. Marshal Elliott, for the Western District of Missouri, served notice on County Clerk Dysart of a suit instituted in the U. S. circuit court at Kansas City by the Portsmouth Savings Bank, of Portsmouth, N. J., praying judgment against Chariton county in the sum of \$2,400 on coupons of bonds issued by the county to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. The county is summoned to answer the complaint the 10th of May. By this we suppose Chariton is in for a tussle with the bondholders.

THE Washington Chronicle pays the following deserved compliment to our honored Senator, Gen. F. M. Cockrell, which will be read with gratification by his many personal friends in this county: "The claims committee, under charge of Senator Cockrell, is unusually fortunate in having the right man in the right place. It is a position of greatest responsibility, and there is no man in the senate better fitted to fill its duties. Senator Cockrell is a patriot so devoted to his country that a fraudulent claim attempting to pass his committee will find the feat as difficult as for a camel to go through a needle's eye or a rich man to gain heaven by the Bible road. He is a tall, fine-looking gentleman, of most positive temperament, but gentle manners, and regarded as a perfect encyclopedia of legal lore. His wife, who has been called the handsomest lady in Washington, is a Missourian by birth. They have three children with them here, and are eminently a 'happy family.'"

NEW YORK CITY, it seems, will not be content with its monopoly of running railroads away up in the air, out of the way, but the citizens are now turning their attention to raising chickens, and in order to have them out of the way have made henneries of their house-tops. A recent missionary contribution of \$25, acknowledged in the Presbyterian Monthly, professes to be "the proceeds of sales of eggs of poultry raised on the roof of a dwelling house on Fourth Avenue, New York." If hens kept on one house-top produce \$25 worth of eggs in a year, the question is what would eggs be worth should all the house-tops in the large cities be used for the same purposes. Since house-tops in cities are nearly all flat, why not make henneries of them? There, chickens could not bother the gardeners and flowers, and besides the practice would astroke of economy. But without discussing the matter further we move that New York go up head both in the elevated railroad and chicken raising classes. Let us hear from Chicago.

REPUBLICANS AND NATIONALS.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Tuesday publishes a statement from the capital "that the National Greenback League, whose Executive Committee have headquarters at Washington, purpose issuing a newspaper from that point weekly for distribution in Ohio. The aim of the paper will be to dissuade the Nationals of Ohio from forming any coalition with the Democrats, and will also urge the changing of the day of holding the Greenback Convention. Colonel Lee Crandall, the Secretary of the Greenback League, has sold out to the Republicans, and the move to be made is in the interest of the Republicans in Ohio."

The Nationals and Democrats of Ohio have set the same day for holding their conventions, and efforts are being made to unite the two parties, and everything bids fair to this end. Such a combination would be disastrous to the Republicans, and would be a grand victory for the "Ohio Idea."

Then it is not strange that Republicans are doing all they can to make the Nationals an independent party.

In Ohio, as in most states, the Nationals and Democrats are working for the same measures. Then why should they not work together. It is true the Nationals go to extremes which Democrats do not endorse, but as to free coinage of silver, and the abolishment of national banks there is no difference, and as the Nationals do not propose to accomplish their entire programme at once, common sense would seem to dictate that they put their shoulder to the Democratic wheel and help overthrow the national banks, and the gold standard advocates. This is the real work to be accomplished, and by a united effort of those in favor of the measures a magnificent victory would crown the people's banner all along the line.

This would forever annihilate the Republicans—men and measures.

Robt the Republicans of the national bank power, and there is but little left. With a combination of over 2,000 national banks, representing millions of capital, at their back, the Republicans are enabled to spend thousands upon thousands of dollars in every canvass to carry their robbing measures.

It will be remembered that Mr. Gorham, secretary of the U. S. Senate, and manager of the Republican campaign funds, recently testified that his party did all they could to defeat Democrats in doubtful districts, by aiding and encouraging Independent or National candidates. They know that many Nationals go to extremes and cannot accomplish anything, but if the Democrats secure sufficient majority they will tumble the national banks, and increase the coinage of silver at once.

Is it any wonder that Republicans and national banks oppose a combination of the Democrats and Nationals? Does any one doubt that the N. Y. Advocate was published with money subscribed by Republicans?

In view of these facts, which we have contended all the time existed, we cannot see how any man who is honestly in favor of making silver equal to gold, and abolishing national banks, the government to issue all our money, can stand aloof from the Democratic party. Because a few Democrats in the east oppose these measures is no excuse. By a united effort all obstacles to men and platforms on these principles would disappear as the dew before the shining sun.

LEGISLATIVE ADJOURNMENT.

THE 129 days for which members of the legislature are allowed \$5 a day expires May 12, and it is now thought that an adjournment will take place about that time. Some think the work of revising will be completed within the 120 days. It is thought by others that the legislature will adjourn at the expiration of the time for which they are allowed \$5 a day, without completing the revision, and that the governor will convene the body in extra session to complete the work. In this case the members would get \$5 a day for extra time, whereas, if they stay more than 120 days without an adjournment they will only receive \$1 a day for extra time. This would be a befitting cap-sheat to the many foolish things our legislature has done, but we hope the latter course will not be pursued.

MISSOURI AND COLUMBIA RIVERS.

SENATOR COCKRELL has introduced a bill in the senate providing for a preliminary survey of the passes between the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. It is said that at present the headwaters of the Missouri are being carried into the headwaters of the Columbia, thence to the Pacific ocean by means of a ditch dug for mining purposes. It is thought that the distance between navigable waters of these two rivers is not more than 150 miles, and that a canal connection can be easily effected. This would afford all water transportation from New Orleans to San Francisco, via St. Louis.

THE COTTY BILL.

Judge Given, of the 22d judicial circuit of Missouri, decides that the "Cotty bill" is constitutional so far as it affects township bonds, at least. He reasons that in questions involving the constitutionality of state laws both state and federal courts should follow the decisions of the state supreme court; that the supreme court has decided the law of 1868, under which the bonds in question were issued, unconstitutional, therefore, "the contract contained in the bonds was void, and it is nonsense to talk about a legislative enactment being unconstitutional because it impairs the obligations of void contracts, since such contracts carry no legal obligations with them."

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

A few days since we boarded a western bound train for a short trip, and soon found that one of the coaches was filled with negroes from the South, bound for Kansas.

We realized that this was our opportunity to become "famous," and at once resolved that the Globe-Democrat should not monopolize the unpleasant pastime of interviewing "culled gentlemen" from the South.

We walked into the car, and talked with a number of the negroes; found no difficulty in drawing them out on the condition of the colored people in the South. Their story was about this: They were from Robinson county, Tenn.; there they could only get from \$8 to \$10 per month for work; they could not rent land so as to make more than this amount, and scarcely as much; they did not think the land owners were to blame for this, for even the rents they had to pay would not more than keep up the plantation; land-owners are sowing their land in clover, which pays far better than renting. As to their political condition they said they lived in a Democratic section; nearly all the white people voted the Democratic ticket, while most of the colored people voted the Republican ticket; they thought the negroes were becoming Democratic to some extent, but they were not interfered with in their political principles; now and then the whites would persuade a colored man to vote with them, and occasionally would buy their votes, but they had never known of colored people being compelled to vote the Democratic ticket, though they had heard that such was the case in some parts of the South.

As to what had directed their attention to Kansas they said they had received many circulars and papers urging them to leave the South and come to Kansas, where 160 acres of land would be given to each head of a family; one rather intelligent man said this story had been told him so often that he could not help believing it was true; they entertained the kindest feelings for the white people of the South, and said they were only going to Kansas because they believed the country there offered them more advantages than the South possibly could; in other words they thought land was better and cheaper (some thought land would be given them) in Kansas than in the South.

We suggested to them that they would find no one in Kansas to give them an acre of land, and that no doubt better lands could be had in Missouri, and further South, for less money, than could be had in Kansas. This seemed to discourage them, and they could not understand why they had been told so often that land would be given them free, if it were not so.

THE \$187,500 CLAIM.

The assignee of the Mastin Bank at Kansas City has disallowed the claim of the state treasurer against that bank for the above stated sum, upon the grounds that the claim of Mr. Gates for that amount is not based upon a real and legitimate deposit.

It seems that the Burns bank at St. Joseph was responsible for the state money lost through the failure of the National Bank of the state, in St. Louis, and not being willing to carry the whole loss they prevailed upon the Mastin bank to share the trouble with them by some sort of a locus pocus game, in the way of an exchange of checks. It will be remembered that State Treasurer Gates said in his testimony in regard to this check for \$187,500, that he drew the check on the bank as represented, and when asked why he did so under the circumstances, his reply was "because Burns told him to do so."

But then Mr. Gates' immediate friends say that all is O. K., that every cent of the missing money will be returned to the treasury, and we hope it will.

MONDAY 1,385 bills were introduced in the lower house of congress, about 35 being introduced by members from Missouri. This is the largest number of bills ever introduced in the house in one day; most of them, however, were of a private nature, or relating to pensions, and over one half of them were legacies from the last session. Among the bills introduced were the following from Missouri members: By Gen. Clark, For the relief of persons whose lands have been washed away by the Missouri river, or its tributaries; by Col. Hatch, To relieve tobacco growers from the fine imposed for selling leaf tobacco to other than licensed buyers; by Judge Buckner, To provide for substitution of treasury notes for national bank notes, also to increase the coinage of the silver dollar; by Mr. Frost, To create the territory of Oklahoma; also to place Gen. Shields on the retired list; by Mr. Waddill, For relief of officers and men of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri cavalry.

SOME time since we noted the decision of Secretary Schurz to the effect that the lands granted to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and which had only been disposed of by mortgage, were subject to pre-emption, the time having expired in which the company was granted to sell the land. In short, Secretary Schurz decided that by giving a mortgage on the land the company did not dispose of it, and the time having expired in which the company was allowed to dispose of their claims, the mortgages were void, the company's claim had expired, and the land they had held was subject to pre-emption. This, it was thought, would open a great deal of good land in the West to actual settlers. The supreme court, however, on Monday, rendered a decision reversing Secretary Schurz' decision and deciding that by mortgage the company had disposed of the land, and that any other claim could not be successfully made.

WEDNESDAY night while Edwin Booth was giving the soliloquy in the last act of Richard II., at McVickar's theatre, Chicago, a shot was fired at him by a man sitting in the upper gallery. Booth sat still until in about four seconds a second shot was fired, when he arose and started toward the man, pointing out as he went the would-be assassin. The man was at once arrested, and gave his name as Salesman Gray, and said he was a traveling salesman of a St. Louis house. He said he had been trying for three years to do this deed, and all he regretted was that he did not kill Booth. After he was taken to the police station the play proceeded to the end. Edwin is a brother to J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

Held for the Purpose of Voting on a Proposition to Build a New School House for Colored Students.

To the Voters of school district number one, of township number fifty-three (53), and (54), of range eighteen (18), of Chariton county, Missouri: You are hereby notified that a special election will be held on

MONDAY, APRIL 28th, 1879, at the school-house in said school district, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of determining whether the district will vote an increase of taxation for the purpose of purchasing grounds, erecting and furnishing a school-house for the use of the colored children in said district.

By order of the board of directors, J. C. MILLER, President Board.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE AND AUTHORITY OF SPECIAL EXECUTION issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit court in and for Chariton county, state of Missouri, in favor of Adam Karr, and against Victor Glasen, Catherine Glasen, Fritz Glasen, Joseph Schindler, and George Reichardt, dated 10th day of April, 1879, and to me directed and delivered, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of the county aforesaid, have levied upon the following described real estate, as the property of the said Defendants, and being the same land described in said execution to-wit: 160 acres of land embraced in the following boundaries to-wit: commencing on the east side of Hutchins street in the town of Salisbury, in the south-west quarter of section two (2), township fifty-three (53), range seventeen (17), covering the ground sold to S. S. Dexter and John W. Hedding and after the reservation said 160 acres of land will be bounded as follows: on the west side by said Hutchins street in said town of Salisbury, and on a straight line with said street, and running east on the north and south lines of said south-west quarter section two (2), township fifty-three (53), range seventeen (17), far enough to include 160 acres of land which will also include the west part of the southeast quarter of said section two (2), to make just 160 acres, being the same land conveyed to Victor Glasen by Lucius Salisbury and wife by deed dated August 26, 1868, and recorded in the recorder's office of Chariton county, Missouri, in deed book number 2, page 292, situate in the county and state aforesaid; and I will, during the session of said court of said county, on

THURSDAY, MAY 22d, 1879, it being the 4th day of the circuit court of said county, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, before the Court House door in the town of Keytesville, sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the said Victor Glasen, Catherine Glasen, Fritz Glasen, Joseph Schindler, and George Reichardt have in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said execution, together with the costs and charges thereon.

Given under my hand as Sheriff aforesaid, this 22d day of April, 1879. R. B. DAVIS, Sheriff of Chariton County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE AND AUTHORITY OF SPECIAL EXECUTION issued from the office of the clerk of the Circuit court in and for Chariton county, state of Missouri, in favor of Jerome C. Case, Stephen Bull, Matson B. Rekrine, and Robert H. Barker, composing the firm of J. C. Case & Co. against C. B. Davis, dated 11th day of April, 1879, and to me directed and delivered, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of the county aforesaid, have levied upon the following described real estate, as the property of the said C. B. Davis, being the property described in said execution, to-wit: The east half of the south-east quarter of section nine (9), Ten acres—northwest quarter of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section ten (10), and north half of the north-west quarter of section fifteen (15), all in township fifty-five (55), range eighteen (18), situate in the county and state aforesaid; and I will, during the session of said Court of said county, on

THURSDAY, MAY 22d, 1879, it being the 4th day of the circuit court of said county, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, before the Court House door in the town of Keytesville, sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest which the said C. B. Davis has in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy said execution, together with the costs and charges thereon.

Given under my hand as Sheriff aforesaid, this 22d day of April, 1879. R. B. DAVIS, Sheriff of Chariton County.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS VALENTINE KAHLER and FRANK KAHLER, his wife, by their certain mortgage deed, dated the 10th day of September, A. D. 1871, and recorded in deed of trust book "H," on pages 69 and 70 in the Recorder's office of Chariton county, Missouri, conveyed to Robert K. Woods, since deceased, all their right, title and interest in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Being and lying in the county of Chariton, state of Missouri, to-wit: The north half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-one (21), township fifty-five (55), range twenty (20), containing eighty (80) acres, more or less which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes in said mortgage deed described, and whereof said notes have become due and remain unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the terms of said mortgage deed, I, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Robert K. Woods, deceased, will on

THURSDAY, MAY 22d, 1879, it being the 4th day of the circuit court of said county, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east front door of the court-house, in the town of Keytesville, Chariton county, Missouri, expose to sale and sell, at public auction, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said notes and paying the costs and expenses of said executing this trust. JAMES C. MOORE, Administrator of the estate of Robert K. Woods, deceased.

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF GUARDIAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED Guardian and Curator of Betty Timley, having filed his account with the clerk of the Probate court of Chariton county, Mo., will apply for a final settlement of his guardianship and curatorship of the next regular term of the Chariton county Probate court, which term commences on the 1st day of May, 1879. J. L. BARNES, Guardian and Curator.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

CREDITORS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED in the estate of J. B. Ray, deceased, are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the Chariton county Probate Court, to be begun and held on the second Monday in May, 1879, at the Court-house, in Keytesville, in said county, I shall make final settlement of said estate. J. F. RAY, Administrator.

FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

CREDITORS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED in the estate of Richard Barnes, deceased, are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the Chariton county Probate Court, to be begun and held on the second Monday in May, 1879, at the Court-house, in Keytesville, in said county, I shall make final settlement of said estate. JAMES CUDDEY, Administrator.

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FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

CREDITORS AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED in the estate of J. B. Ray, deceased, are hereby notified that at the next regular term of the Chariton county Probate Court, to be begun and held on the second Monday in May, 1879, at the Court-house, in Keytesville, in said county, I shall make final settlement of said estate. JAMES CUDDEY, Administrator.